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If this is not a ring ridden city it would be hard to find one.

The Democratic party is not the flamboyant organization it was a year ago.

When it comes to wrangling, the women managers of the world's fair are fully the peers of the men.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says "Mr. Carlisle has held his own in the treasury." He has held his official chair down very ably.

Every day the extra \$64 of unnecessary interest bears silent but irrefutable testimony to the incapacity of the Sullivan regime.

There is as much jobbery in the present administration of the city government as at any former period, and more favoritism and tax-eating than ever before.

Sixty-four dollars per day is \$2.33 per hour. This represents the excess of interest which the people of Indianapolis are paying as the price of this "business administration."

A week from next Monday the press agent at Buzzard's Bay will cease telling the Nation about the President's catch of fish. The President will then have Congress on his hands.

Every time the sun sets it marks an increase of \$64 in the amount which the people of this city are paying in interest on account of the trickery or incompetence of the Sullivan regime.

The difference between 4 per cent. and 7.3 per cent. on \$621,000 is what the taxpayers of Indianapolis are paying for the luxury of a "business administration." It amounts to \$64 a day.

When Simeon Coy becomes the champion of honest voting and fair counting in Democratic conventions he can stand in line with Mayor Sullivan among the select few who are better than their party.

There are doubtless several hundred thousand dollars hid away by the owners in this city which should be deposited in the reliable banks to be loaned to men in business who can give the best security.

There is a very large number of persons in this city who do not earn \$2.33 per day. Yet the city pays that sum every hour as excess of interest caused by the ring which runs this "business administration."

Multiply \$64 by 365 and you have \$23,360 as the amount of interest which the taxpayers of Indianapolis will pay in one year in excess of what they ought to pay, owing to the trickery of the Sullivan-Frenzel-Rassmann ring.

There has been an enormous increase in the cost of the city government under the present charter. That is not the fault of the charter, but of those who administer it. They represent a tax-eating, salary-grabbing party.

If Mr. Cleveland is really better than his party, now is a good time for him to prove it, by making a public declaration that under no circumstances will he sign a tariff bill abolishing the principal protective features of the present law.

The people of this city are paying interest on its debt at the rate of \$64 a day more than they would have had to pay but for the trickery of the Sullivan crowd. Reckoning from Sept. 1, 1892, to date they have paid on this account \$19,264.

When the Governor of a State denounces those who have accumulated property as robbers and demands a redistribution of the country's wealth, there should be no surprise on learning that the unemployed in Denver talk of pillage.

Those who voted, last November, for Mr. Cleveland under the promise that wheat should bring a dollar a bushel if he should be elected should call upon the Democratic leaders for the 46 cents a bushel which is the difference between the present and the promised price of No. 2 red.

There is no disposition on the part of any one to bulldoze or coerce the monument commissioners into facing the crowning figure in any particular direction, but the fact remains that it is nearly, if not quite, the unanimous opinion that it should face the south. The weight of argument is all in favor of it, and the wishes of one or two individuals are all that prevents it. The moral effect of the monument having been destroyed by placing the Mexican war dates on the shaft, it would be a pity to have its artistic effect spoiled by facing the figure to the west.

Those British papers which have shocked, or, rather, have shocked themselves over the lack of dignity and the occasional personalities of the American House can now expend their indignation and their virtue upon the British Commons. There have been some scurrilous in the House of Representatives, but one in which a dozen

members were involved has not taken place since the Barksdale-Potter affair, before the war. In the House of Commons, Thursday night, two elements of two parties came into collision, and a very free and very general fight it was. Indeed, it is doubtful if parliamentary records for a century will furnish a parallel to the free-for-all fight in the House of Commons. The French Assembly is frequently the scene of great confusion, but rarely, if ever, of knockdowns. At the present time, Great Britain is the only country in which proficiency in the manly art may become an essential qualification for members of a national legislative body.

THE RIOT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It has long been evident to the world that Mr. Gladstone, great as he is in some respects, lacks that very useful attribute, a sense of humor. He is essentially a solemn person. He takes the world and himself seriously. He is here to accomplish a great work. His admirers say that this work is the establishment of home rule and other reforms; his enemies that his selfish purpose is to build up a reputation for statesmanship at whatever sacrifice of his country's interests. He naturally prefers the first view of the matter, and accepts the adulation of his countrymen as his just due. This praise, together with his want of a humorous perspective, has undoubtedly increased his faith in himself and in the importance of his mission. Feeling himself divinely appointed, as it were, to lead the Irish hosts to freedom, it naturally followed that there was nothing funny to him in the sudden pugilistic outbreak in the House of Commons. It is not surprising to learn that the mixture of indignation and astonishment on the face of the G. O. M. as he contemplated the instant transformation of the great British legislative body into a free-for-all fight was a sight to be remembered for a lifetime. Nor can it be wondered at if he is still meditating on that remarkable scene, and that his eyes are growing bigger and his amazement more intense the more he thinks about it. If a kodak fiend had been on the spot to perpetuate that expression for the joy of the world he would have performed a service that would have condoned many offenses. But the public can only fancy Mr. Gladstone's look of horror while it laughs at the whole affair. For at this distance the incident is very amusing indeed. Viewed from the standpoint of dignity and deportment on which the British citizen so prides himself it is, of course, extremely shocking, and had it happened in the United States House of Representatives English critics would ponderously use it as an argument against a republican government. Considered as an unexpected but not unnatural display of animosity in hot weather it is not suggestive of anarchy, but of the irrepressibility of human nature, and particularly of Irish nature. Some of the incidents of this riot appeal to the American sense of humor in an irresistible way, Americans having an especial sympathy with the characteristics as well as the cause of the Irish. The manner in which Mr. Healy bounded into the arena after his hat had been smashed and hit a head wherever he saw it, and the disappointment of Dr. Tanner, who came leaping over the benches just too late to take a hand, were proceedings worthy of being placed by artists on an historical canvas. The anxiety of Mr. Sanderson to explain in a parliamentary way how his eye had been blacked was another of the many humorous features of the occasion. Altogether, the event brightens a dull season, and the great regret of most American readers must be that they were not there to see. The average Briton, as an individual, is not always pleasing, but collectively he can be depended on to add to the gaiety of the frivolous outside world.

THE ATTACK ON THE PENSION SYSTEM.

A prominent official of the Pension Bureau is quoted as saying, "Under the new rulings the heads of 350,000 pensioners will go off." The prediction foretells a St. Bartholomew's massacre. In order to appreciate the scope and intent of the anti-pension movement it is necessary to consider all the circumstances. First, it must be remembered that Mr. Cleveland never had any personal sympathy with the war for the Union, nor with the men engaged in it. A man who waited to be drafted and who then, responded with a substitute could not be expected to have any sympathy with the veterans. If any doubt had existed on this subject it was dispelled by Mr. Cleveland's pension vetoes during his first term. The animus of these papers was unmistakable, flippant, contemptuous, insulting and derisive, they showed beyond a doubt that their author was opposed not merely to the particular pensions he attacked, but to the whole pension system.

The Pension Bureau is a part of the Interior Department, and Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of the Interior is a man who not only has no sympathy with Union soldiers and pension legislation, but who is decidedly and aggressively opposed to both. Mr. Hoke Smith is a Southerner with all that the term implies. As a matter of policy he may refrain from publicly proclaiming his views, but that it is his fixed purpose to do all in his power to undermine the pension system, restrict the operation of the pension laws and curtail the list of pensioners is beyond doubt. The Northern Democrat who sent a substitute to the war and the Southern Democrat whose sympathies are all in that direction understand each other. The last act of the Secretary of the Interior before starting on his Western junket was to reduce a number of Republican clerks from responsible positions in the Pension Bureau and appoint Southern Democrats in their places, the evident object being to place the clerical work of the office as far as possible in the hands of the enemies of pensions. The entire office has been largely reorganized on an anti-pension basis. It is true the Commissioner is a Northern man and

served in the Union army, but he shows entire willingness to carry out the policy of his superiors. "From every community in the land," says a Washington correspondent, "what are now called 'letters of information' are pouring into the Pension Bureau. If you have a grudge against any man who is drawing a pension, just write a letter to the Pension Commissioner and mark it 'private,' and make any charges against that man you please, and you will not be known in the matter, but procedure will be had against the object of your attack." In addition to this, special agents are traversing the country in search of information on which charges can be based, the first notice of which that a pensioner gets is a circular informing him that his case has been suspended for investigation. The theory of the administration seems to be that every pensioner is a fraud and must prove the contrary in order to continue on the rolls. This is not a reform movement against abuses in the pension system, but an organized and malignant attack on the system itself.

FREAK OF THE MONUMENT COMMISSION.

If the monument commission had by formal vote declared that its purpose would be to disgust the people who had been and yet are interested in the construction of a monument commemorative of the part which Indiana took in the War of the Rebellion, it could not have succeeded more completely than it has. There would have been no monument had not the potential soldier organization urged the Legislature to erect one. For two years after it was begun there was no purpose avowed in any quarter to make it other than was the original design of the Legislature voting the first appropriation. Then there was a change of policy. A group of historical figures was first introduced, and while it attracted little attention, it was the cause of hostile criticism. Next the commissioners violated their trust by making it equally a monument in honor of the Mexican and the Union wars—declaring the former the equal of the latter and utterly diverting the shaft from its original design. The organization of soldiers in the State which agitated the building of the memorial protested, but in vain. Last April, in State encampment, by unanimous vote, the Grand Army denounced the commission and voted to take the issue into the election of the next Legislature. Of five hundred Grand Army posts in the State, not ten could be induced to endorse the Langsdale perversion. Regimental associations and county veteran associations have protested in vain against the one-man power which has insisted on perverting a monument intended to do honor to the soldiers of the war for the Union.

And now another one-man power has arisen. One against four, he has carried a vote to face the crowning figure in the direction from which the fewest people will view it. The man who insisted upon the perversion of the monument now confesses that he himself and three other members of the commission have been overruled by one man. Today not one person of five hundred interested in the monument favors the suggestion of having the figure face the Statehouse, with its back to the mass of the people. The commission knows this, and yet confesses helplessness against the one man, the dictator. It now seems that it is one man against the State, as it was three men against the soldiers who fought for the Union. When completed after the Langsdale instance it would have been rejected by nine-tenths of the men who served in the war which it was designed to commemorate and by their children in all the years to come. When finished, by placing the back of the crowning figure to the people it will be a monstrosity in the eyes of Indianapolis. A public meeting has been suggested. It would be a useless expenditure of time and resolutions. The monument is destined to be a freak. When a Legislature shall be elected upon a constitutional basis of representation the people interested can restore the monument to its original design and can have the crowning figure faced as ninety-nine one-hundredths of the people interested in it and as artistic as well as natural effect demand. Until that time, however, protesting and all else is useless. Until that time call it the freak of the one-man power.

It is greatly to be hoped that the movement inaugurated by the Board of Trade to provide additional parks for Indianapolis will meet with success. In the rapid expansion of the city the establishment of suitable parks has been lost sight of and the time has come when it should receive attention. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a city than handsome parks, and there are yet many places not too far removed from the center of population that would admirably serve the purpose. In the general improvement and development of Indianapolis parks should receive due attention.

The conservative influence of the New York banks on the finances of the country has never been more conspicuously demonstrated than during the last few weeks. Their course has been in the highest degree creditable. Not only have they stood together, shoulder to shoulder, in support of one another, but they have extended timely and generous assistance to the banks in many other cities. The commanding position of New York city as the money center and commercial metropolis of the country and the financial intelligence of her leading bankers have, indeed, been signally illustrated.

The Democratic managers are not so confident of electing their city ticket as they were the night it was nominated. There are many soreheads, and more who will not work unless they have a substantial inducement. On the other hand, they find the Republicans giving their ticket practically unanimous and cordial support at the outset.

The chairman of the pensions committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army, Col. L. N. Walker, has

written letters to more than fifty of the most prominent members of the order for their views on the pension issue, to the end that the committee, when it assembles, a few days before the encampment, may have the expressions of the men who are recognized as the conservative leaders in the organization. When this committee makes a report, and that report, after debate, is endorsed by the encampment, the Grand Army will have spoken, and not until then.

A FEW papers like the New York World continue to prattle about a tax of 50 per cent. on the necessities of life—the articles made by American labor, but already practical people of both parties are asking what will become of the trade of the country if the wages of American labor shall be reduced to the European level, as will be the case in the event of the adoption of a tariff for revenue only.

The sheriffs of Arkansas have just been holding a convention to discuss plans for a better enforcement of criminal law and the more vigorous prosecution of criminals, and a State organization was formed for that purpose. There is need of such an organization in many other States besides Arkansas.

CONTROLLER ECKELS assures the country that "busted" is a good word. That depends on the application. Eckels is speaking of banks. Perhaps he won't think the same way in a little while when the word comes to be applied to the Democratic party.

There appears to be a question of veracity between President Langsdale and Commissioner English regarding the decision of the commissioners to face the crowning figure to the west. President Langsdale intimates that the commissioners were compelled to vote with Commissioner English to insure harmony, while the latter declares that he influenced no member of that most remarkable body. If the truth were known, the commissioners, fearful that Mr. English would stir up things if he could not have his way in regard to the figure, tumbled over each other in their anxiety to please the man who could make things so disagreeable for his short-comings associates.

COE WILLIAM SHELWAY, who in May, 1893, took President Lincoln from a disabled steamer, under fire from a Confederate battery, and carried him in safety to the Maryland shore, is said to be living penniless and destitute in Boston, willing to work, but unable to get employment. When Hoke Smith hears of this man he will find out whether he is getting a pension, and if so, order it out off.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your editorial of this date you state that "the wooden mill of this city have suspended operations." This is a mistake which we trust that you will correct, for both mills are running, and have been since June 1. We shut down for a time in the winter, and the other mill shut down for about the same time in the spring, on account of the uncertainty as to tariff legislation. It has turned out as very fortunate that we did so, as the price of wool is very much lower now than it was last winter. If no change is made in the tariff at the extra session of Congress, we anticipate an unusual number of orders this fall, and there may be a temporary scarcity of goods, as merchants are only placing small orders, and factories will not manufacture much ahead of orders.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.
When the two woolen mills referred to shut down it was publicly announced as being due to the uncertainty of the future regarding tariff legislation. The Journal was not aware that they had resumed operations. The foregoing letter shows, first, that the price of wool is much lower than it was last winter, a result that is unquestionably due to the election of Mr. Cleveland on a free-trade platform; and second, that the prosperity of the woolen business depends on a continuance of the present tariff. In the present uncertainty merchants are only placing small orders, and manufacturers are keeping close to short.

Is Gen. T. J. Morgan, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the same man who was in the Seventeenth Indiana, and subsequently Colonel of the Fourteenth United States colored? A very superior officer of the army, and a brave soldier.

Yes, he is a Hoosier, but has lived in the East for several years.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

At the Art Exhibition, He-That-is what is called an impressionist picture, is it? I should call it a mere excuse for a picture. It really is not worth a frame.

Rhe-Oh, yes, it is. It is allowable to frame excuses, you know.

Too Polite.
"Ain't you workin' now, Jim?"
"Now, I thanked a passenger who handed me his fare the other day, and a blamed spotter on board allowed from that that I was taking the fare for my own use."

A Mourning Come-All-Ye.
Come all ye noble Irishmen, and Englishmen as well, And listen to my ditty, as a story I will tell Of how the House of Commons had a glorious jamboree.

And all about the sacred cause of Irish liberties. Sure, there was Joey Chamberlain, who got upon the floor, And turned the British lion loose to hear the

But gallant young O'Connor, boys, he got upon his car, And his whoopin' cry of "Judah" then did echo loud and clear.

And all them Mickes, they grabbed their sticks and sailed into the fray, Whistling toward them the Johnny Bulls aight-in' every way.

Tim Healy, he got bonneted, but that he didn't mind, And Sanderson's two eyes was blacked—sure he was nearly blind.

Full forty min. all good and true, was fightin' all around. An' hats, an' coats, an' spectacles was strewed upon the ground;

The speaker couldn't help himself, or stop them in any way. Says he: "Is this the British Isles, or Kansas, U. S. A?"

It was what might be expected, boys, in Italy or France, And we know the Yankees riot every time they get a chance;

But woe's the day to Britain, boys, when such a thing occurs, And statesmen fight in Parliament like bloody foreigners!

THE DENVER LINCHERS.

THE BRIDGE of Governor Waite, of Colorado, so far only bears the mark of the blood of a lynched Italian—Columbus (O.) Journal.

It is better for the people of Denver to lynch murderers than to talk about seceding from the Union on account of the low price of silver.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A DENVER mob lynched an Italian murderer Wednesday night. And now the diplomatic row growing out of the New Orleans affair will probably be started up afresh.—Chicago Times.

DENVER people are prone to look patronizingly upon the denizens of Leadville and Pueblo. After the shocking performance

of Wednesday the people of every Colorado town outside of Arapahoe county may congratulate themselves that they do not belong to Denver.—Chicago Record.

GOVERNOR WAITE, of Colorado, having set the pace at which he would have the people travel, in his famous "blood-to-the-horse's-bridle-reins" speech, the other day, his people promptly fall in, storm the jail in his capital city and lynch a prisoner. Those silver speeches have already brought about a ruin and wrecked banks and human lives, and the end is not yet.—Cincinnati Tribune.

ADVICES from Denver indicate that Governor Blood-Up-to-the-Horse's-Bridles Waite has considerable influence in that section, after all. The populace has hearkened to his sanguinary admonitions and has begun business on a small scale by lynching and mutilating an alleged murderer. A few Eastern gold-bug tourists will probably be the next victims, and then the slaughter will go merrily on till the prescribed depth of gore shall be reached.—Chicago Herald.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Short History and Present Condition of the Finances of the Country.

Why the Nation Has Passed from Prosperity to Depression, and the Causes Thereof—Suggestions for Remedying the Evil.

Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.

It was learned on last Wednesday by a Commonwealth representative that the Hon. Jno. C. New had passed through Fond du Lac on his way to Green Lake. In view of the present financial disturbance and Mr. New's thorough acquaintance with national financial affairs, the Commonwealth determined to seek an interview upon the most interesting and important topic of the present time, the financial and industrial condition of the country. Mr. New finally consented to talk, and the Commonwealth presents its readers a verbatim report of his views. He gives first a very concise history of the cause of the present financial flurry, and then answers in a brief way some specific questions put to him by the reporter. He said:

"The country has never had a higher degree of prosperity in many years than it enjoyed during the late administration of President Harrison. One of the principal principles of the Republican party is a protective tariff. The convention of 1854, in which Mr. Fremont was nominated, had in its platform a resolution endorsing a protective tariff. Consequently upon that and with a Congress favorable to such a policy, there was enacted a tariff which the McKinley bill, which was for the best interests of the manufacturers of the United States and the laboring men engaged in producing a home market for the goods manufactured. This tariff law also concerned the best interests of the agricultural producers as well as the property of the manufacturers and the working men. It induced the investment of large sums of money, because with that system of protection our manufacturers and agriculturists were enabled to establish and develop factories which produced those things which had been previously unobtainable in this country. These manufacturing institutions and enterprises permeated not only the country, but they were also the basis of the South, and the effect of that bill was greatly to the interest of all the people, agriculturists and mechanics, because it afforded a home market and a home demand for labor. The products of the farm and factory were both more largely consumed at home and the farmers and mechanics were enabled to obtain better prices for their agricultural products than they had enjoyed for many years.

Then the Republican party in the platform of 1856 favored the use of both gold and silver as currency, to be established upon some line that would equalize the two metals and make every dollar of coin or of circulating notes, whether issued by the national bank notes, the equal of any and every dollar. The near equality of the two great parties was taken as a basis for the silver-producing States and interests, to make a demand upon these parties for the greater circulation of silver. Foreign legislation of late years has been advanced to the silver interest. But the political influence of these silver-producing interests was such that some measure of compromise had to be made. The result was the purchase of silver by the United States and increase its coinage and minting into dollars or its representative in certificates. This I think to be a promise, or rather a measure of expediency, to satisfy the silver influence, which culminated in what is known as the Sherman law, the purchase of \$500,000 of ounces of silver per month. This was a measure of experiment and expediency, which satisfied the silver-producing States and municipalities or the farmers, who did not go to the length that the bill made into a legislative enactment. And the result has not been the experiment. It has been neither a success, nor a failure, and in view of foreign legislation and orders in council, it has been demonstrated that some change must be made.

POOR FINANCING.

"No financier of recognized ability will say that the arbitrary coinage of a given amount of either gold or silver can be made by any one country without the cooperation or acquiescence of other commercial countries. Hence the effort of the late Republican administration through the monetary conference at Brussels to see if some national ratio might not be established in which commercial countries might agree. To this time that conference has been without final result. But the Sherman law, which was a measure of expediency, and not a permanent law, and is not now the greatest factor in the present financial depression, which not only affects this country but also largely the entire world, is the result of their dependence. A year ago the people of this country, notwithstanding their unprecedented prosperity, through their votes at the election of 1892 demanded a change. The coalition of every element, old-time Democracy, the Farmers' Alliance of the West, the aggressive element of the silver-producing States, and the Populist party founded upon exploded theories, defeated the Republican party and elected upon a platform promising everything, as the devil did on the top of the mountain, the wealth of the world, which neither he owned or they controlled, have inaugurated such a degree of uncertainty as to what the future legislators of this agglomeration of discordant and noncollective elements might enact, that to-day manufacturers hesitate to work to their full extent their producing powers.

"They have hesitated because they did not know, and do not know, to what extent the silver interest will be their wares, as that many have closed down entirely or partially. This has thrown out of employment thousands of mechanics and skilled tradesmen, and their families are in want of support. They turn in vain for employment. Manufactured goods do not find a market they had every reason to expect. Importing merchants hesitate to buy, fearing a market in which they cannot sell. The uncertainty of future legislation has demoralized domestic trade, domestic manufacturers, and a present or even a future prospective market.

"This uncertainty has led to general distrust, and distrust and want of confidence in the future is the cause, in my opinion, of the present financial strain, and until that distrust is removed by wise legislation, distrust must continue. It is to be hoped that the coming Congress and the executive may find some wise measures of relief. What these may be depends entirely upon the party in absolute control of the government, with such wise advice as they may be willing to accept from the statesmen of the party now in the minority, but the fact is when the majority, who will reduce thrift and prosperity for the people of the United States. Platitudes will not do.

WISDOM NEEDED.
There must be wisdom in the legislative and executive branches of the government. It is to be hoped, and I believe that the worst has been experienced, and that the wisdom of the people in the near future

will elect legislators who will formulate plans of relief. Confidence between all classes of people, laborer, farmer, merchant and capitalist, must be restored, and when that confidence comes, we will have better times."

"To what extent, if any, is the depression due to the McKinley law, and the anticipated deficiency in the income of the government to meet its recurring liabilities?"

"The McKinley law is a greatly abused one, and that, too, without proper cause. The McKinley law has not injured the American people. Special interests have been somewhat prejudiced. The theory of the McKinley law and its general operation is wise and beneficial, but no tariff schedule has ever been formulated by any party that will recommend itself to any country of such diversified territory and industries as those of the United States. The best that can be hoped for is the greatest good for the greatest number. The revenue of the United States, wisely expended, will produce a surplus and not a deficiency, and to quote from Col. Fred Grant, 'a surplus is much more easily managed than a deficiency.'"

"How far is it due to the want of confidence in the present administration, and their want of ability to grapple with financial questions?"

"The history of the Democratic party has always shown that it has been more powerful to create disturbance and distrust than it has been to engender peace and prosperity."

"Does the fact that the Democratic party, in their platform of last fall, pronounced in favor of free trade out any great figure in the present crisis, and if so, how and to what extent?"

"Unquestionably it does. How can the unprotected laborer compete with the laborer who is protected? The defenseless man is never the equal of an armed aggressor."

"What effect, if any, did the plank in the platform of the Democratic party favoring the repeal of the 10-per-cent bank tax, have upon the financial condition of the country, and the present want of confidence?"

"No man fifty years of age, who personally by experience, or the younger man by reading, can fail to look without horror upon the 'wild-cat' banking of the United States, and the present want of confidence in the party and its wise legislation upon financial questions."

"What, in your opinion, will be done by the incoming Democratic Congress in regard, first, to the repeal of the 'Sherman law,' second, in regard to the repeal of the 10-per-cent bank tax, and third, in regard to the remodeling of the tariff laws on the basis of English free trade?"

"The Lord knows, the days of prophets have gone by."

REPEAL THE SHERMAN LAW.

"What, in your opinion, will be the effect of the repeal of the so-called 'Sherman law' upon the country?"

"The repeal of the Sherman law would enable the country to adjust its monetary affairs upon conditions that the compulsory advancement of money by the bank would not permit. It is the duty of the government to protect and maintain the parity of every dollar that it has issued to this time, whether in the form of coin or paper. But how can that be maintained with an interminable purchase of any commodity, silver, wheat, cotton, corn or hay, upon which the price of the United States to redeem on demand is required, without a market for the product?"

"What, in your opinion, should Congress do to restore confidence in the country after they have repealed the Sherman law?"

"In my opinion the approaching session of Congress should immediately repeal, and suspend during the pleasure of the President, the so-called Sherman law, and thereafter adjust the finances of the country upon its present basis, without liability with the general retention of the principles of the McKinley bill, with such modification of the schedules thereof as experience may justify. It is the duty of the government to discriminate against any material interests of the producing people of the United States."

"Should they not authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue say, a gold interest-bearing bond carrying 3 per cent, in sufficient amount to relieve the present strain upon the treasury and upon the country?"

"The national banking laws of the country have produced for the people the most stable and wise issue of currency by any systems of banks of which we have any knowledge in this country or elsewhere. And whatever measures might be passed to insure the issue of bank notes upon United States bonds with equal security with a view to increase the volume of their currency, at times might demand, would no doubt then allay the fear of a lack of circulating medium. This fear is rather an apprehension than a fact, since the volume of currency in circulation now in circulation in the United States is perceptibly greater than it has been for many years. But the question upon which these notes may be issued must be security directly issued by the United States or one which it guarantees."

TO SAIL IN A TUB.

The Craft that a Scandinavian Will Attempt to Cross the Atlantic In.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Chris Paulsen came from the land of the Vikings, and after a tempestuous career on the seas settled in Railway. In the quiet of his barnyard he is now completing a sixteen-foot skiff in which, all going well, he will cross the Atlantic to visit his parents in Norway. Paulsen is thirty-six years old and mured to the hardships of sailor life. When the Viking arrived here Paulsen saw her, talked with her crew, and was seized with the idea of crossing the ocean in a still smaller boat. He at once began to prepare his plans, and so well did he carry them out that before this week he ended his boat will be launched. Her dimensions are: Length over, sixteen feet; beam five feet, depth three feet six inches; keel ten feet. She will be rigged with a low free board, and with water-tight compartments, each with a rubber tube will run along the gunwales to add to her buoyancy. She will be sloop rigged, the mainmast being twelve by twelve feet, with a jib six by ten feet. She will be sharp at both ends.

Paulsen expects to start on Aug. 20. He does not intend to take provisions enough for the whole trip, but will allow the course of the transatlantic liners, and expects to obtain fresh provisions from time to time. Two tanks, holding one hundred gallons of water, will be stowed away, one in each end. His only food will be hard tack. Paulsen expects to make the Shetland islands in thirty-six days.

THE STOVE POLISH EXPLODED.

As a Result Two Are Dead and Three Possibly Fatally Burned.

PITTSBURGH, July 28.—Two persons are dead and several others seriously injured as the result of a fire on the South Side at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The dead are: MAGGIE WITCHELL, aged thirteen, and JOE HUSSEL, aged twenty-five.

The following are injured: CHARLES McDONALD, probably fatally burned. Unknown Polish girl, probably fatally burned. Unknown peddler, very dangerous.

The fire was caused by an explosion of stove polish which the peddler was using on the stove. The liquid exploded and scattered the burning contents all over the room. Maggie Wittchell was burned to death and the others it is not thought can recover. Charles McDonald was burned in trying to rescue the young woman. He lived on Eighth street, and dropped dead while running to the fire. The fire spread rapidly to the second story, and in less than thirty minutes the building was in ruins. The building was occupied by Frederick Wilson as a saloon and residence. Loss, \$5,000.

Cracked a Safe for \$18.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Ill., July 28.—The large safe in Besser & Marvin's big livery mill was blown open last night, about 11:30 p.m., and a draft for \$100,000 was made. The latter was dropped. The combination of the inner compartment, which contained papers, notes and money aggregating some thousands of dollars, could not be forced.